#### CITY POLITICS.

Pac Conservative Republican General Com Phe Conservative Republican General Com-mirror The Split in the Organization A New Vice-President and Executive Commit-tee Appointed to Fill Vacancies Caused by the Defection. The members of the Conservative Republican General Committee met last evening at their rooms, at the corner of Twenty-third street and Broadway. The meeting was

presided over by Thomas Murphy.

The parties of the organization who tried to force their

way into the rooms on last Saturday evening, having subsided by withdrawing from it and taking up their isturb the harmony of the proceedings.
The meeting was called to order at half-past seven

ben it was moved that the reading of the minutes b n the ground that there were many new member present that had been appointed to fill the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of members at the last meeting who had not beard what the proceedings were at that

present that had been appointed to fill the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of members at the last meeting who had not beard what the proceedings were at that meeting.

The minutes of the last meeting were then read by the Secretary, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Abrah Warkinkast then submitted the report of the committee which had been appointed on vacancies, and presented a complete roll of the association.

The names of those who had been elected in the various districts to fill the vacancies which existed were then read. They embraced about thirty names. The report was unanimously adopted. The names of the new officers and committee were read by the Secretary.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS.

President General Committee, Thomas Murphy; First Vice Fres deut, A. J. Dittenhoefer; Second Vice President, Henry Smythe and Henry H. Heulat; Chairman of committee on Correspondence, H. P.; Mann; Treamer, Joseph B. Taylor; Chairman of the Committee on Printing, Leonard W. Jerome.

IN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR 1886.

First discrict, John M. Costa; Second, P. G. Van Wyck; Third, John J. Silloceke; Fourth, John R. Lawrence; Fifth, Wm. Hepburn; Sixth, Daniel Miller; Seventh, Wm. H. Albertson; Eighth, John Lewis; Ninth, Robert Murray; Tenth, Irederick C. Wagnor; Eleventh, James C. Gallek, Twelth, Seaman Johnson; Thirteenth, Benjamin Frith, Fourteenth, Wm. Alkinson; Fifteenth, Thomas B. Asten, Sixteenth, George P. Van Brunt; Seventeenth, Nelson Crawford.

SEMBERS AT LARGE.

James Kelly, Sheridan Shook, Nathan H. Hall, Thomas E. Smith, James E. Coulter.

An inquiry was made if there were not vacancies in the other Standing Committees which it would be well to fill, when the Chair announced that the names of the committees would be read soon.

RECTION OF A VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. A. WARKMAN moved that A. J. Dittenhoefer be elected as first Vice President, in the piace of Mr. Charles Spencer withdrawn. (A voice—Seceeded) (Laughter.) Unanimously adopted.

Mr. DITTENHOEDER rose and said that he thanked them for the honor conferred upon him.

Daion. I have no doubt that we can do much to restore the organization, and we can do it better by keeping by it then in running off after other parties.

The committee then adjourned until Tuesday evening.

National Union Democratic General Com-mittee.

A meeting of this committee was held at Mazonic Hall

hight, for the purpose of perfecting their organization. Permanent officers were elected and a constitution sion. Permanent officers were elected and a constitution and by-laws adopted. The organization proposes to "discountenance radicalism and fanaticism of every kind from whatever source they may emanate, to oppose the acts of the last Congress in relation to the States Intellectual to the States Intellectual to the Cates Intellectual Congress in relation to maintain the constitution of the United States inviolate, &c. &c., and to hold all government officers to a strict accountability, &c., &c. Only those are elegible to membership, who are in favor of the Philadelphia platform and resolutions.

Anti-Prohibition Central Committee of the State of New York.

This committee assembled at 12 M yesterday at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Nearly every senatorial district in the State was represented. Mr. P. W. Engs, of New York, occupied the chair, and Colonel A. B. Caldwell, of Syracuse, acted as secretary. Numerous letters were read from prominent liquor dealers of various parts of the State, in which they condemned the Metropolitan the State, in which they condemned the Metropolitan Excise law of New York city, pledging themselves to abide by the action of the State organization. After those letters had been perused, a discussion ensual whether it would be advisable to hold a State convention, which resulted in a negative decision. A sub-committee was then elected, to prepare an address to the members of the trade, urging them to oppose the reselection of Governor Fenton and of all radical Congressmen, and further enjoining them to favor the anti-position Congressmen. The address will be published in a few days. At the close of the meeting Mr. Eng. after Indorsing the proceedings of the meeting, tendered his resignation, on account of ill health, and Mr. John H. Williams was unanimously elected president of the committee in his place.

The Tammany Hall General Committee held a regular e-ting last night. The principal business transacted was the appointment of a committee to wait on the the approaching election. It was said in the coar the debate that in the Fourteenth ward the Coa skoners have already made thirty appointments, five of whom are democrats.

# The Cleveland Convention Executive Com-

appointed by the late Cleveland Convention have been on for some evenings past at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, preparing to open the campaign of the soldiers and sailors' party for the State of New York and for the United States. This will be done with a vigor which will surpress all who may have been led to imagine that the Cleveland Convention would die stillborn, or that the first kindled upon its holy altar would not be carried from end to end or the land, as the flery cross was carried of old, in the days when the chiefs of the Highlands were in power. What the first development of this new movement will be has not yet been publicly amounced any further than this—On the 20th of the present month a grand mass meeting will be held that is to equal the late demonstration in Union square. General Graham, the custrman of the Executive Committee, is empowered to make the necessary details for the demonstration.

The Executive Committee has already suggest capacious headquarters in the vicinity of Broadway, where with a fair force of clerks he is also preparing to astonish the "Browns." sailors' party for the State of New York and for

Democratic Legion of the Seventeenth Ward teenth ward was held last night in the building adjoin-ing Masonic Hall. About one hundred persons were ent. The object of the meeting was to set democrate spoke for a considerable length of time on the subject of the numerous commissions created by the Legislature for this city. He bitterly contenued the manner in a high legislation had been essentiated for New York. The city is saccised with the odoors Excise Commission, the oppressive Health Commission, a commission for extinguishing fires, the Police Commission is continuously the policies of the commission. The speaker seemed to used policies of the commission. They had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they are stoking goods, if they are they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they are they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they are they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they are they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they are they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they are they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they are they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they are they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they had already become receiver of stoking goods, if they had already be spoke for a considerable length of time on the subject of

# KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Congressional, Assembly and Brooklys City

THE DESCRIPTION OF AIRGS COUNTY.

The democracy of Kings county have nearly completed their nominations, and, with one or two excepslone, the ticket is acceptable to the party. There is some feeling in regard to the nomination of Mr. William R. Robinson for Congress, in the Third district. It is claimed that the nomination should have been given to

claimed that the nomination should have been given to Mr. John D. McKenzie, as he had remained faithful to his political organization, while the same could not be said of Mr. Robinson. District atturner S. D. Morsis, Assistant District Attorney Iroy and a number of other prominent democrats of the county, openly avow their intention of opposing him.

The nomination of Mr. John W. Hunter to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Rumphrey appears to give entire satisfaction. He has never been a perminent politician, and has never held or saked for an elective office. Mr. Simeon B. Chittenden is the republican candidate for both the long and short term for this district. His nomination is not at all satisfactive to the party which is represents.

ery to the party which he represents.

Use Shawness, Oct 3, 1868.

Coles Backford has been elected delegate to Congress

The Espand La recently Congress to Congress from an recently of three hundred.

at Nelson's hotel yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment. Henry C. Murphy, Jr., acted as chairman. It was condensity behaved before the convention met that ex. Mayor Kalbfleisch would receive the nomination, as he has the reputation of being one of the most shrewd polificians in the county. The delegates who voted for Mr. Harnes on Wednesday stood steadfast to their candidate vesterday afternoon. On motion of Mr. R. J. Voorshes an informal ballot was taken which resulted as follows:—Demas Barnes, 13; Martin Kalbfleisch, 13; E. C. Litchfield. 6, Tunis G. Bergen, 9; William C. De Witt, I. A second ballot was had with a similar result. The Convention then adjourned till next Thursday, at the same time and place.

BEMOGRAFIC CITY CONVENTION.

The Democratic City Convention met, pursuant to adjournment, restorday, at No. 371 Fulton street, to nominate a city judge. The Chairman, Mr. Michaels, called the Convention to order, when a vote was taken with the following result:—George Thompson, 34; D. B. Barnard, 3, and Michael J. Dunne, 4. Mr. Thompson was declared unanimously nominated. The nomine is a resident of the Eastern district, and the nomination was given him for the purpose of conciliating the democracy of that section of the city; for they claimed that they should certainly have one candidate out of the number chosen.

Mr. G. 6, Reynolds is the republican candidate and is very popular. He has held the position of city judge for the past three years.

PHROCRATIC ASEMBLY CONVENTIONS.

The "regular" faction of the democracy held their Assembly Conventions on Wednesday evening last, when the following candidates were chosen:—

First District—Patrick Burns, of the Fifth ward. Second District—Patrick Burns, of the Fifth ward.

Second District—Patrick Burns, of the Fifth ward.

mation.

The Fourth District, in which there were four candidates for Assembly, adjourned until Monday evening next without making a nomination.

Fifth District—Caleb Buckley.

Sixth District—John Fober.

Ninth District—John C. Jacobs.

Ninh District—John C. Jacobs.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET,
so far as made up, stands as follows:—Congressional—
Second district, James A. Van Brunt; Third district,
Slincon B. Chittenden. Sheriff, Charles C. Talbot. Surrogate, Peter W. Ostrunder. Superintendent of the Poor,
John E. Costigan. Street Commissioner, Jacob Worth.
City Judge, George G. Reynolds.

#### NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. Catherings af the Two Political Parties in

Newton, Sussex County-Ten People Present. NEWTON, Oct. 4, 1866. This afternoon, at three o'clock, the soldiers of th district met and organized a Union Republican Soldiers Club. Similar societies are to be formed in this town

This evening both the republicans and democrats are holding mass meetings within speaking distance of each other. In the former the nomination of Mr. John Hill, and in the latter that of Mr. A. J. Rogers, as candidates for Congress from this district, has been ratified. There is much enthusiasm manifested at both meetings. The following persons addressed the republican meeting:—Mr. John Hill, Colonel Cummings, Judge Ryerson and H. McQuaid. The republicans take the ground that the adoption or rejection of the constitutional amendment is the question at issue. The following gentlemen have addressed the democratic meeting:—Messrs. A. J. Rogers, Joseph A. Osborne, Thos. Kayes and John G. Truesdell.

It is estimated that there were upwards of ten thousand strangers here through the day, attracted by the annual fair, now being held here, and the political meetings.

Fifth Congressional District Convention The Democratic Congressional Nominating Convention met at three o'clock yesterday at Odd Fellows' Hall, Heboken, and a more exciting meeting has seldem been witnessed. The nominee of the Hudson county delega-tion was General E. R. V. Wright, who was entitled to the nomination, according to the compact agreed to by the democratic committee. The Essex county delegates, for some reason or other, reacheded the compact without consulting the whole district, and brought forward Robt. for some reason or other, reacinded the compact without consulting the whole district, and brought forward Robt. J. Gilchriest, of Jersey City. This caused much bitter feeling, which nearly culminated in a row after the nomination. The meeting was called to order by John B. Perry, and Andrew J. Smalley, of Newark, was elected Chairman, with John McGregor and James Lynch as Vice Presidents, and Justice Chambers and J. C. Fitzgerald as Secretaries. A committee on resolutions was appointed and the sense of the meeting taken as to the mode of election, whether by ballot or civa rece. The latter mode, although frowned down by the Essex county delegation because the proposition came from a Hudson county delegate, was adopted. The committee on resolutions in the meantime reported one of the resolutions condemning the action of the Committee on resolutions condemning the action of the constitutional amendment, which introduces an improper element into the administration of the country. The Registry law came in for a share of the country. The Registry law came in for a share of the condemnation, as well as every law passed by the last Congress. The candidates proposed were General Wright, Bohert J. Gilchrist and A. A. Hardenbergh. The latter received only five votes, which were from the township of Hergen; Wright received 54 and Gilchrist 68. The latter, therefore, was declared nominated. The determination of the Hudsou county delegation, however, is such that they will support the radical nomineer rather than have a compact honorably contracted to be trampled on. They repudiate Gilchrist as a sciou of the Seward, Weed and Raymond alliance, and the latter will, it is understood, decline the nomination. A motion for adjournment was made subject to the call of the chairman, and another convention is inevitable. Mr. Gilchrist's friends announced that he would retire rather than jeopardize the interests of the democratic party, as Hudson county, with part of Essex county, would certainly vote against him, thus making the su

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 4, 1856.
The following nominations to the State Senate habeen made by the republicans.—Burlington count John B. Hankinson; Essex county, J. L. Hayes.

# PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Large Democratic Meeting in Gettysburg Speech of Mr. Clymer- He Justifies His For

mer Political Course, &c.
Gattyssung, Pa., Oct. 4, 1806. The democratic gathering here to-day was the largest one that has been witnessed in Adams county during the canvass. The country people for fifteen and twenty the railread cars, and forming a procession repaired to the depot to meet the orator of the day, Heister Clymer who had promised them a speech. The procession was fine affair and reflects great credit upon those engaged in getting it up. One thousand men on horseback were

who had promised them a speech. The procession was a fine affair and reflects great credit upon those engaged in getting it up. One thousand men on horseback were upon the column, followed by thirty six young ladies in the saidle. Then came great country wagons drawn by mammoth horses, and decorated with flowers and were greens, and mottoes appropriate to the occasion. The reception of Mr. Clymer by the perople was hearty, and showed that whatever others thought to him, the people of Getts sburg and its environs were his warmest frends. The meeting in front of the Court House was attended by fully five thousand persons, and a very respectable body of men they were too.

Mr. Clymer and he had not come there to go into any argument upon the great questions of the day. The hattle which was to be fought was too near to discuss the causes which brought about the conflict; but he was anxious to dispose of some matters which were personal to himself. As a member of the Legislature he had been charged with volting against appropriating money to put down the rebellion; also with volting against be constitutional atmentment giving the soldiers the privilege of volting, and also with having voled against a resolution of thanse to General Grant and the army for having brought the war to a successful close. The speaker then proceeded to explain how these charges originated. In 1864 the recublicans in the Senate, finding that they had not sofficient votes to elect a Speaker, tried a little strategy, and, keeping the old Speaker in the chair, kept the Senate from organizing, in hope that wome of the democrats would back down. The democrats looked upon the old Speaker retaining the chair as a piece of usurpation and electmined that until an organization was effected to vote against all the propositions of the republicans. So when they offered a resolution to increase the pay of the education was effected to vote against a life continued and the reference of the resolution of the paying and the reference of the paying and the r

CONCRESSIONAL DELEGATE FROM ARIZONA.

#### OBITUARY.

Rear-Admiral F. H. Gregory, U. S. N. We yesterday announced the death, at the Mansion louse, Brooklyn, of Rear Admiral Francis H. Gregory; but the lateness of the hour at which the news was re-ceived precluded the possibility of giving an extended sketch of his long, active and useful public career.

Admiral Gregory was born at Norwalk, Conn., Octobe 9, 1789, entered the merchant service in March, 1802 9, 1789, entered the merchant service in March, 1802, and after having escaped from British imprisonment, was warranted as a midshipman in the navy by President Jefferson on the 18th of January, 1809. His first service was on board the schoonor Revenge, commanded by Lieutenant O. H. Perry. In March, 1809, he was transferred to the ketch Vesuvius, and went to New Orleans. While serving on board the Vesuvius, and in charge of one of the barges near the Balize, he surprised and captured an English brig of four guns and thirty men, having on board one hundred and twenty slaves intended to be smuggled into New Orleans. She was carried in and condemned. In April, 1811, he was promoted to an acting master, and appointed to command gun vessel No.

smugged into New Orienas. She was carried in and condemned. In April, 1811, he was promoted to an acting master, and appointed to command gun vessel No. 182, attached to the Balize division.

In September, 1811, with only seventeen men fit for duty, he destroyed two pratical schooners, with five and seven guns each, and rescued a large Spanish ship of fourteen guns, which they had captured, and also stormed and carried a five gun battery on shore, which the pirates had erected for their protection. Half the value of the rescued vessel and cargo was awarded to him and his crew for their services.

In the appring of 1812 he served on Lake Ontario under Commodore Chauncey, and took part in the attack upon Kingston. Here his services were recognized by his receiving the appointment of Acting Lieutenant. He had charge of the ship's launch, and took the advance under a heavy fire, in which he lost a large part of his crew in tilled and wounded. He was the commodore's flag lieutenant.

His services were also conspicuous in the attack and

the and wounded. He was the commonore's mag nectonant.

His services were also conspicuous in the attack and capture of Fort George, May 27, 1813, and in the defence of dswego. With two small beats and small arms only, he captured a gunboat on the river St. Lawrence, carrying a long eighteen pounder, small arms, and a full crew, by boarding her in open day. He also destroyed a hirg of war ready to launch from Presque Isle. In August, 1814, while reconnoiting he was captured, and detained prisoner until the close of the war with Great Britain.

Britain.

Without coming boug, be joined one of the frigates cruising against the Algerines in the Mediterranean. From 1821 to 1823, Lieutenant Gregory commanded the schooner Grampus, cruising among the West India Islands for the protection of our commerce against pirates, many of which he destroyed in boot expeditions. Near the Island of St. Croix ne fought and captured the notorious piratical brig Franchia, a vessel far superior to his own in weight of metal and number of men.

In 1825, Lieutenant Gregory was specially selected to fit out the frigate Brandywine for the purpose of conveying General Laidayette to France, and served under Commodore Morris until the ship arrived there, when she was placed under his command. In 1826 be titted out a 64-yun ship at New York for the Greek government, and sailed her to that country. In 1828 he was promoted to a command, and attached to the navy yard at New York until 1831, when he was sent in command of the Falmouth to cruise in the Pacific; performed a full cruise of three years, was one year in command of the fatation, and returned to the United States in 1834; was in 1835, promoted to a captain; in 1841, was appointed to command the North Carolina, 74; in 1843, was placed on the Brazilian station, in the frigate Rartian, in 1844, was ordered to the command of Mexico, and employed in the blockade of that ceast at the commencement of the war, returning to the United States in the Frigate Cumberland, in Jannary. 1847: in September, 1846, was ordered to the command of the squadron upon the coast of Africa, in the Portamouth, and returned in her to the United States in June, 1852; in May, 1854, was placed in command of the Boston Navy Yard, and relieved in February, 1850. From that time until the rebellion horke out is was a variously employed on the one of the war of 1812, while employed on the active two years old; but, networkatianding his species on shore, induced him to take characters of one General Superintendent of iron-claust, a position which he returned to th

will probably take place to morrow, when the remind to taken to New Haven for interment. One dorn Eingwidt, a friend of the Admiral, will suptend the last obsequies of the departed hero. Reserved for IRA MANORY OF ADMIRAL GRESORY. The following special order in relation to the death flour Admiral Gregory has been issued from the Denariment.

their Admiral Gregory has been issued from the War Department:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1866.
The Department announces to the Navy and Marine corps the death of Bear Admiral Francis H. Gregory. He died in the city of New York at one o'clock thus morning, after an illness of a few hours, at the age of seventy seven. Though more than seventy years of age at the commencement of the rebellion, Rear Admiral Gregory immediately applied for active service, and in July, 1861, was ordered upon ardious and responsible duty, which, throughout the war, he discharged with signal zeal and ability, and in the closing up of which he was engaged at the time of his death, after more than fifty-seven years of honorable service in the cause of his country.

country.

As a mark of respect to his memory it is ordered that at the New York Navy Yard on the day of his funeral the flags be hoisted at helf-mast and thirteen minute guns be fired at meridian.

GIDEON WELLES, Secretary of the Navy.

Death of Frederic Beckmann, the German Comedian.

[Vienna (Sept. 12) correspondence of London Telegraph.]

Vienna has sustained a great loss in the person of Frederic Beckmann, unquestionably the first comic actor in Germany. His last illness was a very painful one, and he died in great agony. He was the pet of the public here, and used frequently to improvise sarcasma which would have been severely punished is any other actor. The Emperor some time ago created him Knight of his own order of Franz-Josef, and he was also a Knight of Saxon and Prussian orders. His death has left as blank in the Hofburg theatre which will not easily be filled up; indeed many of the most favorita pieces will be omitted from the winter received of the court stage, there being no one who will venture to a tempt the characters here-tofore acted by Beckmann.

Leon Gozian, the French Comic Novelist.

[Paris (Sept. 17) correspondence London Telegraph.]
Leon Gozian, a pleasant author of many novels and
comedies, died at the moment of the earthquake of heart
disease. In the night his wife, feeling something oppress her, ran into her husband's room and found him
dead. Leon Gozian was of Jewish extraction; two rabbin prayed by his bedside all the night after his death,
and he was about to be buried according to, the costoms
of the Hebrow religion, and in their burial ground,
when it was discovered that he had been christened
on the 25th Messidor, year XIII. The funeral
had to be put off for a day. I mentioned a few
days back a plan just accepted by the government for
deepening the Seine and making it a scaport. When
Gozian heard of this he nibled his pen and showed us
the quays along the Louvre invaded by the rising tide;
the boulevards turned into an oyster bed; sailors with
hales of goods rushing up the Champs Eignes; piles of
merchandise heaped up in the Place de la Concorde;
the old booksellers' stalls along the river replaced by
insherwomen vending cockles and crabs; and, worst of
all, 3t Choud, where the principal docks would be, becoming the capital, and Paris turned into the country.

coming the capital, and Paris turned into the country.

An Interesting Law Case.—The New Orleans Tiese contains a report of an interesting law case tried last week in the parish of St. Martin.—Jean Baptiste Allison, a freedman, was indicted for committing a murder on the 15th of July, 1850. The defence moved to quash the indictment on the ground that at the time the defendants charged to have committed the murder he was a slave subject to the laws of Louisiana relative to slaves, and amenable to a special tribunal created for their trial; that the effect of the amendment of the constitution of the United States was to set him free and abrogate all laws emerted for the punishment of crimes committed by slaves. The prosecution held that, under the Louisiana constitution of 1864, the defendant had become i freeman, and was therefore amenable to the laws for freeman, and was therefore amenable to the laws for freeman, and was therefore amenable to the laws for freeman, and was therefore a flavery was not abelished in the Parish of St. Martin out; December 6, 1865, when the General Assembly of the State ratified the Constitutional amendment probabiling slavery; that the defendant was therefore a blave at the line by a alleged to have committed the murder, and that the motion to quash most prevail. The vasidity of President Lincole's preclamation was not decided upon, as St. Martin we

#### YACHTING.

The Yacht Alice, of the New York Yacht Club, in European Waters—Her Log on the Trip Across the Atlantic—Challenge to Any Yucht of Her Length in England. We have been favored with a copy of the log of the yacht Alice, of the New York Yacht squadron, on her

yacht Alice, or the New Pork Facut equation, on the late trip across the Atlantic, and publish it below. It furnishes a more full and interesting account of her be-havior at sea than any brief description of our own could. It is a pleasure to learn that the owner and officers of the It is a pleasure to learn that the owner and officers of the Alice have everywhere in England been received with the utmost courtesy and their beautiful and swift little craft universally admired. The Alice has proven herself peerless among yachts of her class in our own waters, and will no doubt astonish the yachtmen of the Royal Yacht Club of Great Britain when she appears in her full sating trim upon an actual trial of her qualities. We understand that her owner, T. G. Appleton, of Boston, has authorized a challenge to be given to sail the Alice against any yacht of her length in England, and the offer has been made to sail over an inside course of sixty offer has been made to sail over an inside course of sixty miles, or round the Isle of Wight, or from Cowes round be Eddyston, for a piece of plate valued at two hundred pounds sterling, one hundred pounds to be subscribed by each party. This offer will remain open until the Alice leaves European waters. This will give the British yachimen an opportunity to recover the laurels they lost in the triumph of the America—if they can. The following is the

MONDAY, July 9—Cleared from Custom House, Boston in ballast, for Isle of Wight, having on the article: Arthur H. Clark, master; George Harrison, steward Donald McLeod, Angus McKay and William Rahlson, seamen; C. A. Longfellow and H. R. Stanlield, passen-

gers.
TUSSDAY, July 10—Left Boston for Nahaut, wind light.
WEDNESDAY, July 11.—Half-past nine A. M., got under

way.

TRUESDAY, July 12—Light southwest breeze. Two o'clock, head winds. Four P. M., made Cape Sable. Thursday, July 12.—Light southwest breeze, Two o'clock, head winds. Four P. M., made Cape Sable; average eight knois.
Friday, July 13.—Wind west and strong. Midnight, northwest, beavy sea.
Satternat, July 14.—Light wind from east southeast. Midnight calm; secured boom (heavy sea) and lowered finalisal, to prevent chafing; latitude 43 minutes 16 degrees north, longitude 69 minutes 50 degrees west; distance 150, B. 30.
Sexpax, July 15.—Nine A. M., light breeze from west; under squaresail and jib, being lighter duck than main-

Sennax, July 15.—Nine A. M., light breeze from west; under squaresail and jib, being lighter duck than mainsail; heavy sea, mainsail not set. Three P. M., wind south southwest, strong breeze, set mainsail; latitude 43 degrees 19 minutes north, 58 degrees 12 minutes west; distance 95 miles, B. 30 3-10.

Monday, July 16.—Calun; lower mainsail, under jib and squaresail. Nine A. M., took in squaresail; set mainsail; wind southeast by east; spoke bark Normandy, for Habifax; sewed on New York Yacht Club buttons.

battons.

Trespar, July 17.—Wind southeast and fresh at noon, crossing edge of the banks; latitude 44 degrees 32 minutes north; decide to follow as near as possible the "Great Circle Track." Four P. M., tacked, stood to southward; spoke bark George Henry, of Yarmouth, N. S., six P. M. Kept off, exchanged signals with large highlish steamer; wind fresh from south southeast, clear about 18 of the property of the statement of the

English steamer; wind from source source sky.

Wednesday, July 18.—Ho for the Banks! Fine day, and clear; shashing free wind, sailing through the fishing feet—nearly all French vessels; pass bark "Der Wide," from Liverpool; spoke fishing schooner Emelie at ten A. M., single roef in mainsail. One P. M. signalized Cunard steamship; passed two barks, steering same way; night cold, thick, rainy, heavy sea, water flying all over; ten knots; cabin full of water; steward bailing with

sponge and bucket.

Thursday, July 19.—Six A. M. crossing castern edge of Banks—run across in forty-two hours—wind moderating; fog, thick and cold. Fight A. M., hauled to the southwest; sat squaresail. Twelve M., calm; no observations. Four P. M., wind south southeast, took in squaresail.

Fernay, July 20.—Through night and day strong rale.

west; not squaresail. Twelve M., calm; no observations. Four P. M., wind south southesat, took in squaresail.

Finary, July 20. —Through night and day strong gale from southwest, with heavy sea, Alice behaving splendidly; 20d miles from noon to noon—best twenty-four hours run as yet—just half way in nine days. Six P. M.—wind slackens; wind hauls northwest; clear, and glass goes up two points; squaresail set; almost calm; tremeudous sea; purt hooks of halliards, and squaresail coraes down with a run; double lock rove, and man sent up to hook it; sait again beisted; man reports that the band poing round the mast head, and into which the jibstay and shrouds, shackle and throat halliards block hooks, has almost given out; "the bursting of a three-eighths of an inch band and we are a wreck!" Lower mainsail at once, and fit rope straps for throat halliard block to fit into, to take strain from band; finished at eight o'clock, and mainsail set. Latitude 46 degrees 4 minutes, longitude 47 degrees 8 minutes west; B. 30 5-10; distance 156 miles.

Sarusays, July 21.—Strong northwest wind all day; heavy sea; no chance to put preventer lashings on shrouds and jib stay, feel very anxious, but carry all ani as wind is fair. Latitude 46 degrees 58 minutes, longitude—i dustance 169; B. 30 s. 10.

Sersax, July 22.—Light breeze from northeast; amooth sea; clear; get up preventer lashings on shrouds and jib stay, feel much relieved; four o'clock apoke packet ship Java, of and for New York, welve days from Gardiff-promitted to report him. Latitude 47 degrees 18 minutes north, longitude 32 degrees 35 minutes west; distance 169; B. 35 5-10.

Newsystax, July 23.—Light breeze, amooth sea; cut eight feet of squaresail. Latitude 47 degrees 28 minutes north, longitude and rekoning 30 degrees 32 minutes west; distance 95; B. 30 4-10.

Wenvsstax, July 25.—Ramery browners distance 95; B. 30 4-10.

Wenvsstax, July 25.—Ramery browners all sait splendidly. Tin Essax, July 26.—Wind northwest, plenty of it.

dead reckoning 30 degrees of minutes were;

B. 30 4-10.

Weenspear, July 25.—Rainy and overcast, strong westerly wind and high sen, carrying all sait splendidly.

The nearly July 25.—Wind northwest, plenty of it, high sea at six A. M. Carried away gooseneck of main boom; replaced it by a chain lashing; Institude 48 degrees 10 minutes north, longitude 21 degrees 10 minutes west; distance 190; B. 30 3-10.

Finoat, July 27.—Strong breeze northwest, boat going faster than ever, nearly 11 knots; seven P. M. took in squaresail, put it on again at midnight; hazy all day; lastitude 48 degrees 21 minutes north, longitude 17 decimals and the strong process of the strong process.

squaresail, put it on again at miduight; hazy all day; inititude 48 degrees 21 minutes north. longitude 17 degrees 19 minutes; distance 170; B. 30 4-10.

Sarvenyar, July 28.—Fine wind from north northeast; laitiude 48 degrees 29 minutes north, longitude 12 degrees 22 minutes west; distance 180; B. 30 3-10.

Sunday, July 29.—Clear day; breeze from the northward; two o'clock enfering channel; heavy sea, throwing water all over us, spiendid moonlight; plenty of wind, hauling ahead; laitiude 48 degrees 10 minutes north, longitude 8 degrees 20 minutes west; B. 30 3-10.

Monnay, July 30.—Breeze northwest, fine and clear pressing steamers, ships and saluted by several vessels; ensian and burgee both hoisted at noon; Start Point in sight, bearing by compass N. E. 34 miles; chronometer exact; crew employed painting and getting yacht in order. All sails much improved by voyage; probably the first vacht that ever crossed the ocean with racing rig; eight P. M. lights, ho on port and bow; nearly the end of our pit-grimage; latitude at noon 49 degrees 30 minutes N., longitude 4 degrees 10 minutes W; distance 181 miles; R. 304-10.

longitude 4 degrees 10 minutes W.; distance 181 miles; B. 304-10.

Tensnav, July 31.—At eleven o'clock last night made the Needles, bearing E. N. E., and stood off and on till day light; considered the voyage up at this time; nine-teen days thirteen hours; deduct difference in time, four hours forty minutes, an four A. M. filled away for Cowes, and at hail-past six came booming along down through the fleet of yachts, about forty in number, and received their salutes, the des fold fig never looking more proudly; we return salutes with our gun as we drop anchor.

# THE COLOMBIAN STATES.

Laws of the United States of Colombia, South America, Defining the Rights and Duties of Foreigners. WASHINGTON, Oct. 4, 1866.

The following law, passed by the Congress of the United States of Colombia, is published for the information of those whom it may concern:-LAW DEFINING THE STATUS, RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF

The Congress of the United States of Colombia decrees:

ARTICLE J. Foreigners, transient or domiciled, shall enjoy in the territory of the Uniton the guaranteese mentioned in article 15 of the constitution, without any limitation other than those prescribed by international law in cases of foreign war.

ART 2. Foreigners domiciled in the United States of Colombia, and not simply transient, according to international law in cases of foreign war.

ART 2. Foreigners domiciled in the United States of Colombia, and not simply transient, according to international award to accion three, article thirty-one, of the constitution, shall enjoy the same civil rights and guarantees, serving as thombians, as to person and prosecutions, shall enjoy the same civil rights and guarantees, serving as thombians, as the control of the contr

to the effect of bearing the burdens resulting from a state of war both as to their persons and property.

ARX 9. The law of April 19, 1856, "defining the status, rights and duties of foreigners," is hereby repeated.

Done in Begota, June 13, 1886.

Signed, Aquileo Parra, President of the Senste; Julian Traylilo, President of the House of Representatives, Aurabean Gonzales, Secretary of the Senste; Francisco V. de la Espricilo, Secretary of the House of Representatives.

Bogota, June 21, 1866.

Let the foregoing be published and executed.

[L. S.] J. C. DE MOSQUERA.

JOSE M. ROJAS GARRIDO, Secretary of the Interior and Porcign Relations.

# TEXAS.

OUR GALVESTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Proposed Establishment of a State University for Texas—The Cotton Tax—Unfavorable Character of the Scason—Gloomy Prospect for the Crops. &c. Galveston, Texas, Sept. 20, 1866.

Character of the Season-Gloomy Prospect for the Crops, &c.

Galveston, Texas, Sept. 20, 1866.

The Legislature of this State is about establishing a State University; a bill for its location and construction has been introduced and referred. A bill passed raising afteen companies for the protection of our frontier settlements, which are nearly destroyed by the murderous raids of Indians, half-breeds and Mexican outlaws, followers of the balf-breed Joarez.

The cotton tax is unanimously condemned throughout the State; many well informed and intelligent lawyers pronounce the law a violation of the minth section, fifth paragraph of the first article of the United States constitution, hence void, ab initio.

This is pronounced the most rainy summer season Texas has experienced for twenty-five years part. From all parts of Texas we hear of excessive rains, swollen creeks and rivers, flooded bottom lands, destruction of stock and cropa. The army and bollworm, also tae caterpillar, are at their destructive employment in many sections of the State. Travel is interrupted by the bad condition of the roads and swollen waters of the land; the people generally in an impoverished condition; free negro labor a failure; the prospects for the future dismal and dark; money the scarcest commodity possible; credit low; goods plentifell, with no one in a condition or with the means of purchasing. If the cotton crop fails, of which there is a fair prospect, the people of the State of Texas will indeed be placed in the most deplorable condition; rain, unancial rain, and profound depression in all branches of business the consequence. Fevers, of the most malignant type; cutaneous diseases almost incurable, and unprecedented mortality rule in all parts of Texas, particularly in the lower coat counties. This is not an overdrawn picture; we are fast approaching the rumed condition of the French and British West India colonies. The city is pronounced free of all epidemics, and country purchasers are invited through the columns of our pape

Captain-Freedmen's Affairs, &c. New ORLEANS, Oct. 4, 1866.

was charged with the knowledge of the burning of the own, has issued an order for the disarming of all the town, has issued an order for the disarming of all the inhabitants of the neighborhood, and in effect declared martial law. He states that the cases of outrages to freedmen being on the increases he intends to render every assistance to the Bureau agent, in order that justice may be done the freedmen and the guilty parties brought to justice.

General Kiddoo has issued a circular to sub-assistant commissioners in Twas to make loars in their respective.

commissioners in Texas to make tours in their respective districts and exhort the freedmen who work for wages to a faithful and just fulfillment of their contracts, and those working for a portion of the crops to diligence in securing the results of their summer's labor. He advises the employers of freedmen to deal with them in the settlement of their accounts in a fair and creditable manner.

#### WISCONSIN.

DUB MILWAUKEE CORRESPONDENCE.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24, 1866. THE CREAM CITY OF THE LAKES.

This city is known to commercial men throughout the world as the harbor from whence comes the famous "Milwaukee amber" wheat, and the beautiful cream colored brick made here; it is known to the drinking community as the fountain of Milwaukee lager beer, drank throughout the world; and it is known to the traveller as "the fair white city" reclining calmly upon a hundred hills, like a beautiful vision of the night—a sight which he longs to cling to.

a numbred finis, like a beautiful vision of the hight—a sight which he longs to cling to.

FROMFERITY OF THE CITY.

Milwaukee, during the past year, has enjoyed a period of unexampled prosperity. The season commenced by a catastrophe which threatened seriously to impede our progress—the destruction of one of the finest water powers in the country, which, at the same time, destroyed, or almost entirely disabled, nearly every bridge in the city. Fortunately, however, the resources of the people were equal to the emergency, and in a few mouths steam took the place of the water power, and the hum of the mills and factories was once more heard, and have been since working busier than ever before, with increased facilities for transacting business. The damage to the bridges is being repaired as rapidly as workmen can do it, and within a month everything that had been destroyed will be replaced with better structures.

had been destroyed will be replaced with better structures.

In addition to the mills and manufactories improved
and enlarged seven flouring mills, with over forty run of
stone, have been erected and put in old warehouses.
They alone, when completed, will be capable of
grinding over three thousand bushels of flour daily.
Their total cost has been about \$300,000. An iron rolling
mill, costing about \$300,000, is also being eracted under
the control of a number of our leading capitalists. In
addition to these, an immense distillery, two breweries,
a number of extensive iron foundries, seven churches,
besides a large number of minor manufactories have
been and are being eracted as fast as workmen can put
them up. The number of private residences and business blocks which have also been eracted the presenthem up. The number of private residences and business blocks which have also been erected the present season is very large. Some of the handsomest and most extensive business houses in the West have been built here, while many paintal private residences have gone up, still further beautifying our city. The total amount of money expended in the single item of building in this city during the year 1866, will not fall abort of \$3,000,000.

\$3,000,000.

SEVERE INJUST TO THE CROPS.

The crops throughout the State have been considerably injured by the continued heavy rains which have visited us during August and September. The wheat in many places is very badly sprouted. The crops will therefore neither be as heavy nor of as good a quality as in former years. High prices are apprehended as a consequence. Oats, barley and rye are somewhat injured, but not as badly as the wheat. Corn looks flue, although rather backward, and if no early frost blights the crops is will be an average one. Other products are about the same as in former years.

badly as the wheat. Corn looks five, although rather backward, and if no early frost blights the crops is will be an average one. Other products are about the same as in former years.

The fail campaign is just opening with the prospect of one of the most exciting political contests in the history of the State. In this Congressional district—the First—General Halbert E. Paine, the present incumbent, has been renominated for Congress by the republicans. He was elected in 1864 by a majority of 58s, over John W. Cary. The democrate have to-day put in nomination James B. Brown, of this city, who will give Paine a strong pill. He is a gentleman of ability, a good lawyer and a person of unblemished personal reputation, and was a member of the thirty-seventh Congress. He has many personal friends who will do their utnost to elect him. The being the closest district in the State will be the scene of the most determined conflict.

In the Second district the republicans have nominated E. F. Hopkins, of Madison. His reputation is somewhat suitled by his connection with the La Grosse Railroad swindle and the Madison corruption bends; but as the district is overwhelmingly republican he will doubtless be elected. The democrate have not yet neminated in that district.

In the Third district Colonel Amasa Cobb, the present incumbent, is nominated by the republicans. As the district is all one way, he will be elected. The name is true of the Sixth district, where General C. C. Washburn has been put in nomination by the republicans.

In the Fourth and Fifth districts nominations have not yet been made. The former will go democratic by a large majority. The latter will probably go the other way by about 1,200 majority.

Doversorows, Oct. 4, 1866.

The second annual fair of the Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute terminated this evening with a trotting match for a premium of \$500. The first heat was won by Moontain Maid; time, 2:24%. The second seat was won by Fanny Allen; time, 2:27. In the third heat both horses came in abreast. The fourth and fifth heats were won by Fanny Allen; time 2:27 and 2:27%.

# THE INDIANA STATE FAIR.

INDIANAPOLIS. Oct. 4, 1860.

The Indiana State Fair has been in progress during the week. Owing to the late wet weather the display was not as fine as at former fairs. The show of sheep, however, was very fine, and the mechanical department and fine arts were fully represented. The crowd in attendance to slay was immonsely large—estimated at 25,000. THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.

The crowd at the fair to-day was greater than that on any preceding day or at any other fair held by this association. The number of persons present was felly fity thousand. The receipts at the gains were about \$2.0,600. The principal exhibitions in the ring were of readster stallions, five years old and over, for a president of \$150, and there were sixteen entries from Missour, lilinois, lows and other Western States. The first premium was awarded to Bashaw, Jr., owned by start \$180, sows and other Western States. The first premium was awarded to Bashaw, Jr., owned by start \$180, sows and other Western States. The first premium for four year old stallions was given to Young Brase, belonging to William Ohr sty, of St. Louis. Following thus the main feature of the day was the content for \$1,000 for tredting stallions, to harnose, which was won by Plot Temple, belonging to \$8.5 Grant of St. Louis.

The display of agricultural implements is the finest ever exhibited here, embracing machines from nearly all the Western and some of the Eastern States. The

effibition of fruits, farm products, machinery, mechan-ica' tools, fine arts, &c., is also very fine. The fair is in every respect a grand success. Great preparations are being made for the reception of the Southern Loyalists.

MISCELLANEOUS. NO MORE CHOLERA. NO MORE CHOLERA. NO MORE CHOLERA.

NO MORE CHOLERA.

NO MORE CHOLERA.

NO MORE CHOLERA. THE HOUR FOR SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKING THIS HITHERTO INVINCIBLE ENEMY HAS ARRIVED.

> DR. OLEA MORENO'S PILLS ARE AN

INFALLIBLE REMEDY, INFALLIBLE REMEDY, INFALLIBLE REMEDY, INFALLIBLE REMEDY, INFALLIBLE REMEDY, INFALLIBLE REMEDY,

ARE AN

BOTH AS A PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE, BOTH AS A PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE BOTH AS A PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE, BOTH AS A PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE, BOTH AS A PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE.

BOTH AS A PREVENTIVE AND CURATIVE FOR THE CHOLERA MORBUS, FOR THE CHOLERA MORBUS, FOR THE CHOLERA MORBUS,

FOR THE CHOLERA MORBUS, FOR THE CHOLERA MORBUS. FOR THE CHOLERA MORBUS. DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOMA. DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA.

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They serve both as a Tonic and a Restorative They check the evacuations instantaneously.

THEIR EFFICACY HAS BEEN PROVED IN ALL CASES. Diarrhora should not be allowed to exist one single hour,

Intestinal Fluxes should be stopped. DIARRHEA CAUSE THE LOSS OF STRENGTH, ANIMAL HEAT

AND LIFE ITSELP. Dr. MORENO'S PILLS are an antidote for the CHOLERA.

CHOLERA. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY DYSENTERY DYSENTERY

AND

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A CARD TO THE PUBLIC—A QUESTION ANA swared.

Why is it that those two large steres in the Copper
Institute, on the corner of Astor place, are crowded from
morning till night with customers, to the no small chagris
of would be rival establishments, who cannot understand
why "these things are so?"

It is because the truly large and magnifectst stock of free
class House Furnishing Goods. China, Giasa, Silver Paice
Ware, Table Cutlery and Cooking Unsuist between contained
has been purchased with the great good judgment of large
experience—and exclusively for cash.

This to why all first class goods are sold at this establishment cheaper than at any other house in the city, and the
public, aware of the face, go there to buy. "That's what's
the master."

public, aware of the fact, go there to buy. "That's what's be master," EDWARD D. BASSPORD'S Great Housekeepers," Ba-zar, Chira, Glass and Crockery Emporaum, Gooper Insti-tute building. Sign of the Golden Kettle—corner store. MEDICATION OF INDIA RUBBER. PLEXIBLE AND POROUS

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monds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, &c., &c. The Managing Directors take pleasure in apucuncing that the drawing will positively occur Oct. 11th, 1866.

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